A photograph of Dr. S. P. Woodward, taken in all probability by Lovell Reeve, was exhibited by the President, Mr. A. S. Kennard.

A demonstration was given by Mr. Robson on the genetic interpretation of intermediate forms, which was followed by a short discussion.

ORDINARY MEETING.

FRIDAY, 7TH APRIL, 1922.

A. S. KENNARD, F.G.S., President, in the Chair.

Mr. T. J. Evans, M.A., F.L.S., was elected to membership of the Society.

The following communications were read :—

1. On the radulæ of three species of *Mitra*. By Lieut.-Col. A. J. Peile.

2. On British Littorinids. By R. Winckworth, M.A., F.R.G.S.

3. Note on the genus *Vortex* of Oken. By A. S. Kennard, F.G.S., and B. B. Woodward, F.L.S.

4. Notes on the Taxonomy of Nudibranchiate Mollusca from the Pacific Coast of North America.

Part VI. On *Fiona marina*, Forskal.

Part VII. On *Melibe* (*Chiorœra*) *leonina*, Gould.

By Chas. H. O'Donoghue, D.Sc., F.Z.S. (communicated by G. C. Robson, M.A., F.Z.S.).

ORDINARY MEETING.

FRIDAY, 12TH MAY, 1922.

A. S. KENNARD, F.G.S., President, in the Chair.

Capt. C. R. P. Diver, M.A., F.R.G.S., was elected to membership of the Society.

The following communications were read :—

1. A new (?) British *Vitrina*. By Dr. A. E. Boycott, F.R.S.

2. Note on Terrestrial Mollusca from a blown sand deposit on Caldey. By W. J. Wintle, F.Z.S.

3. A résumé of the genera *Cypræa* and *Trivia*. By Dr. F. Schilder (communicated by H. O. N. Shaw).

4. Notes on Non-Marine Shells from Lord Howe Island. By Tom Iredale.

The following exhibits were made :—

By Mr. Woodward, on behalf of Mr. W. J. Wintle. A sectioned shell of *Helix nemoralis* from a sand deposit at Caldey, together with a specimen of *H. nemoralis* having an abnormal growth towards the mouth.

This *H. nemoralis* was found in hibernation in the early spring of 1921, and lived in captivity throughout the year, feeding well and keeping active. It hibernated in November and was found to be dead in the first week of 1922.

When found, the shell was complete to the first break in the band on the body whorl. In captivity it quickly completed its shell, but made an incomplete lip—a trace of the colouring being seen on the inner lip. It then developed during the summer months the abnormal growth. It is interesting to note the weakening of the band at the beginning of captivity; and also that a trace of the band is to be seen on the abnormal growth when held to the light, and that the growth is lined with nacre.

Mr. Woodward also exhibited sectioned specimens of *H. nemoralis* from Dogs Bay Connemara and from Huccombe, South Devon, for comparison with the Caldey specimen.

By Dr. Boycott, a literary exhibit from "Pearson's Magazine" showing the use made of the locality of a well-known but uncommon shell in the tracing of a criminal.

ORDINARY MEETING.

Friday, 9th June, 1922.

A. S. Kennard, F.G.S., President, in the Chair.

The following communications were read:—

1. Notes on several forms of the genus *Pœcilozonites*. By Lieut.-Col. A. J. Peile.

2. On the Chiton Fauna of Australia. By Edwin Ashby, F.L.S., M.B.O.U.

[Abstract.]

Mr. Edwin Ashby showed a very fine collection of Polyplacophora representing the Chiton fauna of Australia. He explained that the Pacific Coast of the American Continent and Australia were competitors for the position of the Metropolis of the world's Chiton fauna. At the present time Australia holds the premier position in number of species, but in both regions there are still no doubt many new forms awaiting discovery.

Some very large chitons were shown, from 4 to 5 inches in length, but it was stated that for beauty of design and delicacy of tracery the sculpture of the rare and minute members of the genus *Acanthochiton* far surpass the sculpture of the larger forms. The habits of the various forms were referred to, and it was shown that many were only found at quarter-tide or half-tide, as the case may be, their habitat being restricted to that particular depth of water, so that on searching only 6 inches or so deeper that species would not occur at all, but would be replaced by another species. This regularity of depth distribution has led some zoologists to define the various zones in which certain marine life is to be found by the respective chitons that inhabit that particular depth of water.

Mr. Ashby then referred to some strange organs he had described under the name of "Spearhead spicules", occurring consistently on the girdle of *Loricella angasi*, H. Ad. & Ang. On this species these coarse branching bristles are surmounted with swollen heads shaped like the head of a spear, and white in colour, whereas the stalks are brown. These spear-headed bristles occur round the girdle opposite the finger-like processes that fringe the girdle. Smaller "spear-heads" were pointed out pushing their way through the girdle scales down the centres of these finger-like extensions of the girdle.

The speaker then showed organs somewhat analogous to these, which he had discovered on the girdles of the representatives of the genus *Kopionella*, Ashby. He pointed out that in both genera these organs were evidently deep seated, and while the exact purpose they serve in the life of the animal is not yet known, he suggested that they probably have some connection